Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.941
S8F32
Cop. 2

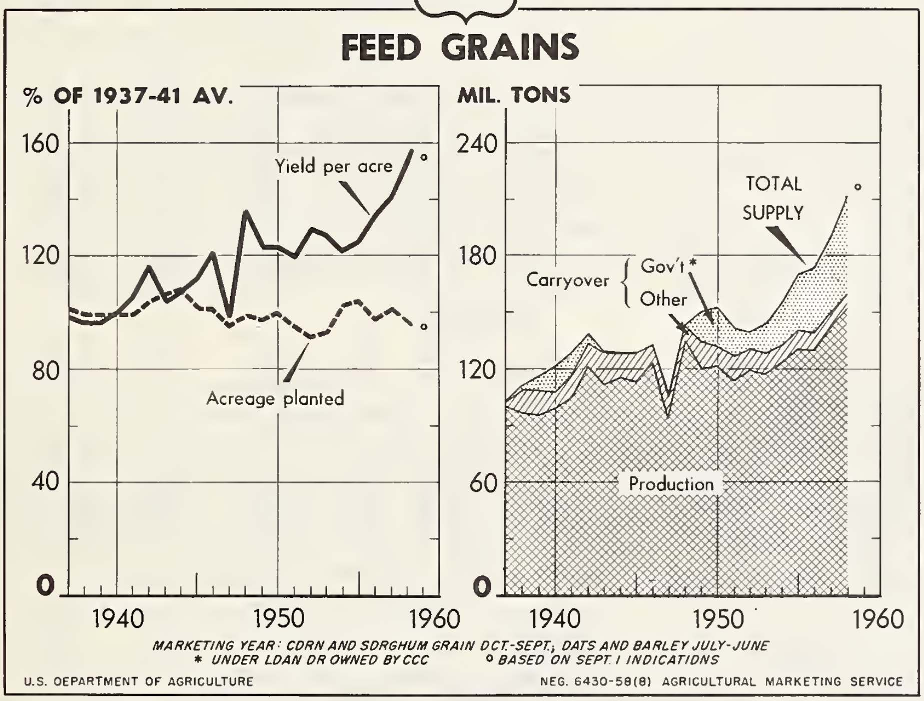
LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ SEP 25 1958 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 1958
FOR RELEASE
SEPT. 18, A. M.

The FEED SITUATION

FDS-171

In this issue:
Use of Fats in Prepared
Animal Feeds



MARKETING YEAR: CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT.-SEPT.; OATS AND BARLEY JULY-JUNE
* UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC ° BASED ON SEPT. 1 INDICATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6430-58(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rise in per acre yield of feed grains is the major influence in the upward trend in production. National average yields of each of the four feed grains in recent years have trended upward. The average yield of the four feed grains reached a new high point this year of over 1 ton per acre. More acreage has been seeded to oats, barley and sorghum grains in recent years than before World War II, but this was about offset by a steady decline in corn acreage. The domestic feed grain supply for 1958-59 totals 211 million tons, 100 million more than just prior to World War II. Mounting stocks under the Government price support program have accounted for about half of this increase.

Published bimonthly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1956		1957		1958		
		July	August	July	August	June	July	August
PRICES								
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.52	1.57	1.34	1.31	1.35	1.34	1.34
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.43	1.45	1.23	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.18
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.772	.774	.716	.722	.699	.693	.665
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.727	.725	.665	.640	.631	.624	.591
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.653	.680	.620	.577	.615	.576	.536
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.19	1.21	1.06	1.12	1.22	1.23	1.15
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.948	.969	.850	.830	.907	.923	.855
Grain sorghum, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	2.07	2.15	1.72	1.66	1.76	1.82	1.72
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.09	2.19	2.14	2.11	1.90	1.84	1.85
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	25.00	26.60	25.50	26.50	27.00	21.00	20.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	19.70	20.10	17.60	18.00	17.10	17.10	17.20
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	38.30	38.00	33.40	32.60	32.75	33.40	31.40
Buffalo	Ton	44.30	43.00	40.25	38.50	37.40	40.70	36.90
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.91	2.94	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.74	2.71
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	43.10	42.00	36.50	33.50	35.25	40.70	31.75
Buffalo	Ton	49.40	47.40	42.55	39.90	41.10	47.40	38.25
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.13	3.17	2.94	2.91	2.88	2.94	2.88
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	66.15	63.30	58.10	64.40	68.25	80.15	71.60
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.27	4.13	3.73	3.85	4.15	4.41	4.57
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	58.25	63.10	54.05	58.40	63.40	66.70	64.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.76	3.88	3.74	3.78	3.97	4.01	4.08
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	58.20	58.90	50.10	51.65	60.10	61.40	55.75
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	51.30	56.00	46.05	47.25	64.40	66.40	64.70
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	45.60	45.00	42.40	40.00	43.00	41.80	43.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	54.55	56.25	48.50	46.60	48.50	52.40	52.00
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	43.20	44.50	44.00	47.10	44.25	45.70	46.25
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	57.30	58.50	54.90	56.00	60.00	61.00	62.25
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	77.40	77.20	81.75	82.80	105.40	120.00	121.90
Meat meal 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	77.40	78.10	77.75	80.00	101.90	119.15	120.60
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	135.25	126.50	132.75	131.25	138.75	143.25	149.40
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	35.00	40.25	40.90	47.75	34.75	36.00	35.60
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.64	3.65	3.68	3.65	3.62	3.63	3.64
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.58	4.57	4.42	4.43	4.47	4.56	4.58
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.16	4.19	4.05	4.03	3.99	4.01	4.00
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.165	.173	.264	.238	.180	.180	.180
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	83	85	73	72	72	71	70
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	83	82	77	80	86	95	90
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	84	84	78	82	87	97	89
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	79	78	78	77	93	104	104
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	79	79	74	72	78	78	80
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	90	91	87	87	87	88	88
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(August average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1938-56=13.6	Bushel	10.8	10.7	15.6	16.2	17.1	17.3	16.0
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1937-56=13.1	Bushel	10.7	11.2	15.7	16.4	18.2	18.1	17.9
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1937-56=16.4	Bushel	14.6	16.3	18.5	19.4	20.5	19.9	19.3
Milk-feed, U. S. 1937-56= 1.26	Pound	1.28	1.32	1.30	1.36	1.25	1.28	1.36
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1937-56=22.9	Pound	21.6	21.3	22.2	22.5	23.5	22.8	23.2
Egg-feed, U. S. 1947-56=11.5	Pound	10.1	10.1	9.2	10.5	9.7	10.3	10.5
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.9	Pound	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.1
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.5	Pound	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.5
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 8.5	Pound	7.9	7.7	6.3	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.1

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Borad, September 12, 1958

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Record supplies of feed concentrates in prospect	4-8
Hay supplies ample in most areas	10
Feed prices decline	13
Operations under the payment-in-kind export program	14
Feed grain price support activity	14
New farm bill provides for change in feed grain program	16
Canadian supplies of oats and barley smaller	17
Use of fats in prepared animal feeds	17
List of Department of Agriculture publications on feed	27

SUMMARY

The 1958 growing season for feed crops is turning out to be the best in years. Prospects have improved since July--record yields per acre are indicated for each of the four feed grains. Total feed production of 151 million tons is 8 million tons larger than the record crop last year and 26 million tons above the 1952-56 average. Pastures have been usually good over most of the country throughout the summer. Another big hay crop is being harvested, and with the big stocks carried over from last year the total supply of hay is the largest of record.

The total supply of feed grain and other concentrates for 1958-59 is now estimated at 239 million tons, 9 percent larger than in 1957-58, and 30 percent larger than the 1952-56 average. The big feed supplies and favorable livestock-feed price ratios of the past year or so are expected to bring an increase of about 5 percent in the number of grain-consuming livestock to be fed in 1958-59, and heavier utilization of feed grains and other concentrates is in prospect. The big feed grain crop this year, however, is fully ample to meet these heavier requirements, and probably also will boost carryover stocks into 1959-60 by about 25 percent over the prospective 60 million ton carryover into 1958-59.

Prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds have declined in August and early September, after rising during the first half of the year. Further seasonal declines in over-all feed prices are expected this fall when the 1958 crops of corn and sorghum grain come to market in volume and processing of the

record 1958 soybean crop gets under way. A sharp drop in soybean meal prices during late July and August and moderate declines in prices of most of the other high-protein feeds brought the level of high-protein feeds in August down 6 percent from July, but they were still 12 percent higher than a year earlier. Soybean meal prices had regained some of their loss by early September. Feed grain prices received by farmers in mid-August were 3 percent below those of a year earlier.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1958 farmers in the commercial corn producing area will be given an opportunity to vote this fall on whether they favor: (1) Discontinuing the acreage allotment program, with the price support rate based on 90 percent of the average price for 3 preceding calendar years, but not less than 65 percent of parity; or (2) continuing the present acreage allotment program with supports between 75 to 90 percent of parity. If a majority of producers vote in favor of discontinuing allotments, supports for other feed grains are mandatory. In either case, the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program will be discontinued for corn and other basic crops in 1959.

The use of animal fats in livestock and poultry feeds has been increasing sharply in recent years. It is estimated that a total of around 250,000 tons are being used in the 1957-58 October-September feeding year, equivalent in feeding value to a little over 23 million bushels of corn and nearly 3 times the quantity in 1954-55.

CURRENT OUTLOOK AND SITUATION

Favorable Growing Season Results in Record Production and Supplies of Feed Grains

A favorable 1958 growing season together with improved production practices, including increased application of fertilizer, are resulting in record yields per acre for each of the feed grains. The high feed grain yield attained this year is more than 50 percent above the average of 20 years ago. The barley and sorghum grain crops are the largest of record and the corn crop is only slightly below the record crop of 1948. The oats crop, while not a record, is 10 percent above the 1952-56 average and 8 percent larger than in 1957. Combined 1958 production of the four feed grains is now expected to total almost 151 million tons, 8 million tons above the record output in 1957, on 8 million fewer acres (table 13).

The total supply of feed grain for 1958-59 is now estimated at 212 million tons, 10 percent above last year's large supply. The prospective carryover of 60 million tons into 1958-59 is about 11 million tons larger than last year and almost twice the size of the 1952-56 average. The total carryover of feed grains this year is equivalent to nearly half the total utilization of recent years.

Table 2 .- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1952-56 and annual 1953-58

Item	Average 1952-56	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	32.2	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	60.5
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	91.0	89.9	85.6	90.4	96.7	95.3	100.5
Oats	20.6	18.5	22.6	24.1	18.6	20.9	22.7
Barley	7.8	5.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.5	11.2
Sorghum grain	5.0	3.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	15.7	16.2
Total production	124.4	117.5	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.4	150.6
Imports of feed grains	1.3	1.9	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Wheat and rye fed	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
Byproduct feeds fed	23.8	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.8	25.4	25.7
Total supply	183.9	172.2	181.8	196.9	200.7	219.1	239.3
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 4/							
Corn	75.2	76.0	72.6	76.4	77.4	79.6	
Oats	18.6	17.8	19.9	20.1	17.0	17.4	
Barley and sorghum grain	7.7	6.1	8.1	9.6	10.2	13.2	
Wheat and rye	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	
Oilseed cake and meal	9.0	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.6	
Animal protein feeds	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	
Other byproduct feeds	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.6	11.7	11.9	
Total concentrates fed	127.5	125.7	126.1	132.1	130.9	137.0	142.0
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Exports	6.1	3.9	6.1	8.1	7.3	8.5	9.0
Total utilization	145.9	141.7	144.6	152.7	150.7	158.0	163.5
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	145.9	140.5	142.7	153.6	151.8	158.6	164.3
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	38.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	60.5	75.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	183.9	172.2	181.8	196.9	200.7	219.1	239.3
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	127.5	125.7	126.1	132.1	130.9	137.0	142.0
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	160.7	156.7	161.5	165.4	161.1	161.5	169
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.14	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.36	1.42
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.79	.80	.78	.80	.81	.85	.84

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in September 1958.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Table 3 - Feed grains: Supplies and utilization, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1952-58

Marketing year beginning 1/	Supply				Utilization				
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Live-stock feed 3/	Food and industrial use	Seed	Exports 4/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Corn				
Average 1952-56	875	3,249	1	4,125	2,684	247	12	120	3,063
1952	487	3,292	1	3,780	2,623	236	12	140	3,011
1953	769	3,210	1	3,980	2,715	236	13	96	3,060
1954	920	3,058	1	3,979	2,594	246	12	92	2,944
1955	1,035	3,230	1	4,266	2,727	254	12	108	3,101
1956	1,165	3,455	1	4,621	2,764	262	11	165	3,202
1957 5/	1,419	3,403	1	4,823	2,860	262	11	165	3,298
1958 6/	1,525	3,589	1	5,115					
					Oats				
Average 1952-56	281	1,289	38	1,608	1,173	36	113	13	1,335
1952	277	1,217	69	1,563	1,169	36	108	1	1,314
1953	249	1,153	80	1,482	1,101	36	118	7/	1,255
1954	227	1,410	20	1,657	1,186	36	119	13	1,354
1955	303	1,503	3	1,809	1,287	37	112	26	1,462
1956	347	1,163	17	1,527	1,117	37	108	25	1,287
1957 5/	240	1,308	25	1,573	1,089	37	95	26	1,247
1958 6/	326	1,419	8/25	1,770					
					Barley				
Average 1952-56	89	326	28	443	179	89	23	53	344
1952	73	228	25	326	134	88	16	37	275
1953	51	247	38	336	131	91	24	19	265
1954	71	379	24	474	186	88	26	43	343
1955	131	401	28	560	226	90	24	103	443
1956	117	377	27	521	216	89	27	62	394
1957 5/	127	436	23	586	212	87	26	92	417
1958 6/	169	466	8/25	660					
					Sorghum grain				
Average 1952-56	39	178	9/	217	122	7	3	32	164
1952	10	91	9/	101	78	4	2	10	94
1953	7	116	9/	123	79	5	2	15	101
1954	22	235	9/	257	123	8	3	48	182
1955	75	243	9/	318	160	8	3	66	237
1956	81	206	9/	287	175	8	3	22	208
1957 5/	79	562	9/	641	278	10	3	50	341
1958 6/	300	579	9/	879					

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum grain; July 1 for oats and barley. 2/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste. 4/ Corn and oats, grain only; barley includes grain equivalent of malt. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Based on indications in September. 7/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 8/ The total supply includes an allowance for imports at about the 1957-58 rate. 9/ Not reported separately.

Feed Concentrate Supply Up 9 Percent; Larger Carryover in Prospect Next Year

The feed concentrate supply for the 1958-59 feeding year is now estimated at 239 million tons, 20 million tons or 9 percent larger than last year and 55 million above the 1952-56 average. Feed concentrate supplies have increased each year since 1952 at an average annual rate of about 12 million tons per year. The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1958-59 is expected to increase around 5 percent over 1957-58 but the supply of feed concentrates per animal unit will be a record.

The record feed concentrate supply is more than ample to meet all 1958-59 requirements and probably also will increase carryover around 25 percent at the close of the 1958-59 season. With the bumper feed supplies the rate of feeding is expected to continue heavy, although it may be lower than in 1957-58 when large quantities of high moisture corn had to be disposed of. Assuming a slightly lower rate than in 1957-58, a total of about 142 million tons would be fed to livestock (table 2). If a total of nearly 22 million tons are used for food, industry and export--a little above the level of the last 3 years--the total disappearance for all purposes would be about 164 million tons. Based on this level of utilization, carryover stocks would continue their upward trend in 1958-59 and reach a new record high of around 75 million tons at the close of the season.

Corn Supply to Exceed 5 Billion Bushels

The 1958 corn crop was estimated in September at 3,589 million bushels, 5 percent above last year and less than 1 percent below the record crop of 1948. With a record carryover of around 1,525 million bushels in prospect for October 1 the total supply for 1958-59 would exceed 5 billion bushels for the first time. This would be nearly 300 million bushels above the 1957-58 supply, continuing the upward trend of recent years. The prospective supply this year is more than a billion bushels above that of 4 years ago.

The larger crop than last year is the result of both increased yield and acreage. The indicated yield of 49.0 bushels per acre for 1958 is 5 percent above the previous record yield of 1957 and a fourth higher than the 1947-56 average of 38.8 bushels. The corn crop in the North Central region is 1 percent above last year. Record yield per acre is in prospect for Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Substantially higher yields and larger production are in prospect in the South, especially in the South Atlantic region where drought cut production last year.

Record Supplies of Other Feed Grains in Prospect

The 1958 sorghum grain crop now estimated at 579 million bushels, is slightly above the record crop of 562 million in 1957 and 3 times the 10 year average. The area to be harvested for grain this year is estimated at 16.7 million acres, 14 percent less than last year's record of 19.5 million. However, a record yield of 34.7 bushels per acre was indicated in September, a fifth above the 1957 yield and 80 percent above the 1952-56 average. For the second consecutive year, soil moisture supplies are abundant in the major sorghum grain producing areas. The prospective October 1, 1958 carryover of around 300 million bushels is almost 4 times as large as any previous carryover. The total 1958-59 supply of 879 million bushels is more than a third larger than the previous record supply of 641 million bushels last year.

The 1958-59 oats supply is now estimated at 1,770 million bushels, 12 percent larger than last year and only 39 million below the record set in 1955. The 1958 crop of 1,419 million bushels is 8 percent larger than last year's crop. The estimated yield per acre of 44.5 bushels -- 19 percent above the record yield of 1957 -- more than offset a 9 percent reduction in harvested acreage. In the important North Central States, cool, dry weather was favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. Yields in each of these States are record or near record and production is expected to be about 12 percent larger than in 1957. The total carryover of oats on July 1 of 326 million bushels was a third greater than a year earlier.

The barley supply is now estimated at 660 million bushels, 13 percent above last year and nearly 50 percent above the 1952-56 average. The record production in 1958 was 7 percent greater than in 1957, and 43 percent above 1952-56 (table 3). The yield per acre of 31.2 bushels was up 8 percent from 1957 more than offseting a small decline in harvested acreage. North Dakota, the leading barley State, expects a sizeable production increase over 1957, while the second largest barley producer, California, expects a 12 percent smaller crop in 1958. The record carryover of barley on July 1 totaled 169 million bushels, a third above the previous July 1 carryover.

Oilseed Meal Feeding Up 7 Percent; Further Increase Expected in 1958-59

During the first 10 months of the 1957-58 feeding year about 9.1 million tons of oilseed meal were fed to livestock and poultry, 600,000 tons or 7 percent more than in the same period of 1956-57. For the 10 months, total production of 9,160,000 tons was only 115,000 tons more than that of the same period in 1956-57. Smaller exports this year, and a decline in stocks in contrast to accumulation of stocks in the same period last year, account for much of the increase in the quantity fed.

Table 4 .- Hay: Production and average prices per ton, by regions, average 1952-56, and 1957 and 1958

Region 1/	Production			Price received by farmers August 15		
	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	Average 1952-56	1957	1958
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New England	3,058	2,777	3,068	27.30	31.10	30.20
Middle Atlantic	9,329	8,973	10,609	23.40	24.10	22.10
East North Central	21,588	23,790	20,943	19.90	17.80	18.50
West North Central	36,153	43,581	40,563	17.50	13.70	11.60
South Atlantic	5,855	5,447	6,324	31.20	28.70	28.30
East South Central	5,302	6,041	6,547	25.80	21.00	21.50
West South Central	4,861	5,864	6,338	24.60	20.60	17.80
Mountain	12,732	14,384	13,794	21.90	16.80	15.50
Pacific	9,898	10,545	10,285	22.90	19.00	20.10
United States	108,776	121,402	118,471	21.20	18.00	17.20

1/ New England - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle Atlantic - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; East North Central - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; West North Central - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; East South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; West South Central - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; Mountain - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific - Washington, Oregon, California.

Table 5 .- Tankage and meat meal: Production, United States, by months, 1955-57 1/

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
	Tankage												
1955	26.9	29.4	27.1	28.3	28.2	25.3	23.5	25.1	23.6	24.3	29.4	25.4	316.5
1956	27.4	30.7	28.1	26.1	24.2	22.7	20.9	22.3	21.0	23.8	26.9	25.1	299.2
1957	25.6	25.6	24.1	22.4	20.5	18.9	18.2	18.7	19.0				
	Meat meal												
1955	100.3	99.5	105.1	100.1	101.0	101.9	100.2	107.9	100.7	101.2	112.7	98.5	1,229.1
1956	108.7	108.1	96.5	106.4	92.7	92.4	92.7	100.2	94.8	98.9	106.4	98.5	1,196.3
1957	107.6	100.4	96.4	97.5	86.2	85.8	87.8	86.8	87.9				
	Total tankage and meat meal												
1955	127.2	128.9	132.2	128.4	129.2	127.2	123.7	133.0	124.3	125.5	142.1	123.9	1,545.6
1956	136.1	138.8	124.6	132.5	116.9	115.1	113.6	122.5	115.8	122.7	133.3	123.6	1,495.5
1957	133.2	126.0	120.5	119.9	106.7	104.7	106.0	105.5	106.9				

1/ For earlier years see March 1958 *Feed Situation*, table 9, page 17.

Production of soybean meal has been much heavier this year than last, totaling 6,952,000 tons for the 10 month period, 9 percent more than in the same period of 1956-57. This increase was largely offset, however, by smaller output of cottonseed and linseed meal. Soybean meal production probably will reach a record total of around 8.3 million tons for the entire 1957-58 October-September feeding year. The combined output of the 5 oilseed meals is expected to total around 10.9 million tons, 3 percent more than in 1956-57.

Production of oilseed meal is expected to be a little heavier in 1958-59. Larger output of soybean, cottonseed and peanut meals is in prospect. Much of the increase in 1958 soybean production is expected to go into larger carryover stocks at the close of the year, although a moderate increase in exports also is in prospect.

Supplies of tankage and meat meal available for feeding this year have been smaller than in 1956-57. During October-June, domestic production of tankage and meat meal totaled about 1,030,000 tons and about 9,000 tons were imported, giving a total supply of 1,039,000 tons for the 9 months. This was about 80,000 less than in the same period of 1956-57. Because of the prospect for increased slaughter of livestock, larger supplies of animal protein feeds are expected in 1958-59 than were produced in 1957-58.

Hay Supplies Ample in Most Regions; Prices Lower Than Year Ago

The favorable 1958 growing season and big carryover stocks will provide ample hay for 1958-59 in nearly all areas. The total supply of hay for 1958-59 is estimated on the basis of September 1 indications at 145 million tons, 6 million more than the record of last year. Even though the 1958 crop of 118 million tons was about 3 million tons below the 1957 record, the drop in production was more than offset by a 9 million ton increase in the carryover. The big supply will provide a little over 1.5 tons per animal unit, 18 percent above the 1952-56 average.

The 1958 crop is above average in all regions of the country except in the East North Central States. The crop is smaller than a year ago in the North Central and Western regions. It is much larger than last year in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic regions where drought cut production in 1957, and it is moderately larger in the South Central States.

In addition to large hay supplies, pastures continued in good to excellent condition throughout most of the country during the summer. The condition of pastures ranged from 5 to 13 points above the 1947-56 average during June-September. On September 1, pastures averaged 86 percent of normal, 12 points above a year earlier and 13 above the 1947-56 average.

Table 6 .--Prices of specified feed grains and byproducts feeds, by weeks, May-September 1957 and 1958

Week ended 1/		Corn No. 3 Yellow 2/		Oats No. 2 White 2/		Barley No. 3 2/		Middlings, Standard		Gluten feed 21 percent	
		Chicago		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Chicago	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
May	2	1.31	1.31	.714	.646	1.20	1.21	42.00	45.00	47.00	50.00
	9	1.33	1.30	.750	.673	1.24	1.22	40.50	45.00	47.00	50.00
	16	1.34	1.30	.743	.649	1.20	1.20	38.50	42.50	47.00	50.00
	13	1.34	1.35	.720	.665	1.17	1.22	37.00	37.00	43.00	46.00
	30	1.32	1.34	.693	.675	1.13	1.25	38.00	32.50	43.00	46.00
June	6	---	1.34	.671	.635	1.08	1.26	35.50	33.00	43.00	43.00
	13	1.32	1.36	.690	.620	1.07	1.20	34.50	34.00	43.00	43.00
	20	1.32	1.36	.687	.632	1.00	1.20	36.50	35.50	43.00	43.00
	27	1.32	1.36	.674	.632	1.00	1.20	36.50	38.50	43.00	43.00
July	4	1.30	1.35	.706	.627	1.02	1.22	37.00	44.00	43.00	41.00
	11	1.33	1.34	.695	.636	1.02	1.21	37.50	37.00	43.00	41.00
	18	1.36	1.35	.684	.639	1.03	1.24	36.00	40.50	43.00	41.00
	25	1.35	1.35	.658	.623	1.07	1.23	36.50	44.50	43.00	43.00
August	1	1.34	1.35	.639	.606	1.08	1.23	35.50	37.50	40.00	43.00
	8	1.35	1.35	.637	.606	1.08	1.17	35.50	33.50	40.00	43.00
	15	1.34	1.36	.625	.597	1.16	1.13	33.50	31.50	40.00	43.00
	22	1.31	1.34	.644	.572	1.13	1.13	33.00	31.50	40.00	43.00
	29	1.26	1.30	.648	.589	1.12	1.14	32.00	30.50	40.00	43.00
September	5	1.25	1.30	.643	.596	1.12	1.13	32.50	31.00	40.00	43.00
	12	1.28		.660		1.17		32.00	31.50	40.00	43.00

Week ended 1/		Soybean meal 44 percent		Cottonseed meal 41 percent		Meat meal 50 percent		Fish meal 60 percent		Alfalfa meal 17 percent dehydrated	
		Chicago		Memphis		Chicago		Buffalo		Kansas City	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
May	2	57.00	70.50	54.00	63.00	70.00	103.50	136.25	138.75	65.00	41.00
	9	57.00	69.00	52.50	63.00	70.00	107.50	136.25	138.75	50.00	39.00
	16	57.50	67.50	51.25	63.00	68.75	103.75	131.25	138.75	43.00	36.00
	23	56.50	65.50	51.00	63.00	68.75	101.25	131.25	138.75	41.00	35.00
	30	56.50	66.50	51.75	62.75	68.75	101.25	131.25	138.75	38.00	34.00
June	6	57.00	66.00	52.00	63.25	68.75	100.00	131.25	138.75	37.00	34.00
	13	56.50	65.50	52.00	64.00	68.75	97.50	131.25	138.75	37.00	34.00
	20	55.00	70.00	51.75	63.25	68.75	105.00	131.25	138.75	38.00	35.00
	27	54.50	71.50	52.25	63.00	70.00	105.00	133.75	138.75	39.00	36.00
July	4	55.50	72.25	52.00	62.50	73.75	114.50	133.75	141.25	39.00	36.00
	11	57.50	76.50	53.00	63.50	76.25	113.75	136.25	141.25	39.00	36.00
	18	58.50	79.50	53.75	68.00	78.75	116.25	131.25	143.75	40.50	36.00
	25	59.00	88.50	56.00	70.00	80.00	123.75	131.25	143.75	42.00	36.00
August	1	60.00	83.50	55.50	69.50	80.00	127.50	131.25	146.25	44.00	36.00
	8	63.50	79.00	58.50	68.00	81.25	123.75	131.25	148.75	46.00	36.00
	15	63.50	71.50	60.00	64.00	81.25	123.75	131.25	148.75	47.50	36.00
	22	65.50	66.50	58.00	64.00	80.00	120.00	131.25	150.00	47.50	35.50
	29	65.50	69.50	57.00	62.00	77.50	115.00	131.25	150.00	50.00	35.00
September	5	64.50	72.50	55.50	61.50	76.25	112.50	131.25	150.00	50.00	35.00
	12	61.00	68.50	53.00	60.00	78.75	108.75	131.25	150.00	50.00	35.50

1/ Wholesale prices of byproduct feeds are for the Tuesday within the week.

2/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

Table 7.- Feed grains: Comparison of average prices per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, average 1947-56, annual 1955-58 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
						Corn						
Average 1947-56	2.64	2.52	2.62	2.71	2.75	2.80	2.84	2.84	2.82	2.57	2.46	2.59
1955	2.50	2.50	2.43	2.43	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.32	2.21	2.04	1.95	2.05
1956	2.07	2.14	2.36	2.36	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.59	2.55	2.12	2.16	2.18
1957	2.20	2.14	2.16	2.16	2.20	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.05	1.89	1.76	1.76
1958	1.66	1.71	1.79	2.00	2.05	2.13	2.11	2.11				
						Oats						
Average 1947-56	2.61	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.51	2.43	2.28	2.22	2.31	2.35	2.47	2.56
1955	2.40	2.37	2.30	2.27	2.23	2.18	1.87	1.72	1.76	1.85	1.89	1.96
1956	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.95	1.98	1.98	2.04	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.26	2.32
1957	2.35	2.28	2.25	2.22	2.20	2.07	1.94	1.80	1.88	1.91	1.92	1.93
1958	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.94	1.86	1.92	1.80	1.68				
						Barley						
Average 1947-56	2.69	2.56	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.44	2.46	2.54	2.58
1955	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.07	1.99	1.84	1.87	1.89	1.91	1.92
1956	1.92	1.91	1.93	1.98	2.01	1.94	1.97	2.02	2.00	2.04	2.10	2.15
1957	2.19	2.15	2.15	2.05	1.99	1.84	1.77	1.73	1.70	1.74	1.78	1.79
1958	1.78	1.81	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.89	1.92	1.78				
						Sorghum grain						
Average 1947-56	2.36	2.26	2.38	2.42	2.46	2.39	2.26	2.22	2.23	2.16	2.22	2.31
1955	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.39	2.24	1.96	1.77	1.67	1.63	1.66	1.72
1956	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.93	2.02	2.02	2.07	2.15	2.03	2.07	2.11	2.14
1957	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.89	1.72	1.66	1.57	1.43	1.42	1.56
1958	1.63	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.82	1.72				
						Prices of other feed grains as a percentage of the price of corn						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
						Oats						
Average 1947-56	98.9	98.8	97.7	94.5	91.3	86.8	80.3	78.2	81.9	91.4	100.4	98.8
1955	96.0	94.8	94.7	93.4	89.2	87.2	74.8	74.1	79.6	90.7	96.9	95.6
1956	93.7	90.2	81.8	82.6	79.8	78.0	80.0	81.9	83.5	101.9	104.6	106.4
1957	106.8	106.5	104.2	102.8	100.0	95.0	88.2	81.8	91.7	101.1	109.1	109.7
1958	115.7	111.7	107.3	97.0	90.7	90.1	85.3	79.6				
						Barley						
Average 1947-56	101.9	101.6	100.0	95.2	92.4	87.9	85.2	83.5	86.5	95.7	103.3	99.6
1955	90.8	90.0	92.6	91.8	89.2	82.8	79.6	79.3	84.6	92.6	97.9	93.7
1956	92.8	89.3	81.8	83.9	81.0	76.4	77.3	78.0	78.4	96.2	97.2	98.6
1957	99.5	100.5	99.5	94.9	90.5	84.4	80.5	78.6	82.9	92.1	101.1	101.7
1958	107.2	105.8	98.9	89.5	88.3	88.7	91.0	84.4				
						Sorghum grains						
Average 1947-56	89.4	89.7	90.8	89.3	89.5	85.4	79.6	78.2	79.1	84.0	90.2	89.2
1955	90.4	90.4	91.8	91.8	95.6	89.6	78.4	76.3	75.6	79.9	85.1	83.9
1956	86.0	84.6	78.0	81.8	81.5	79.5	81.2	83.0	79.6	97.6	97.7	98.2
1957	96.8	97.7	95.8	94.4	90.5	86.7	78.2	75.5	76.6	75.7	80.7	88.6
1958	98.2	94.7	94.4	88.5	85.9	82.6	86.3	81.5				

1/ Average prices per bushel were converted to price per 100 pounds on basis of the following weights per bushel: corn, 56 pounds, oats 32 pounds and barley, 48 pounds.

In most of the Central and Eastern States, harvest of hay was hampered by frequent rains and high humidity. These conditions lowered the quality of the crop in some areas and caused greater than usual loss in harvesting.

Prices received by farmers for hay averaged lower this summer than last. The mid-August average of $17.20 per ton was 80 cents lower than a year earlier. Prices of hay were comparatively low during the summer months in the Western Corn Belt, the Southwest and the Mountain States. Prices in August 1958 in these regions averaged lower than those in August 1957 and substantially below the August average for 1952-56 (table 4). Prices in the Eastern regions and on the West Coast were relatively high compared with prices in the Midwest and Mountain States.

Feed Prices Decline

Prices of a number of feeds have declined since July after rising during the first half of 1958. Further declines in the over-all level of feed prices are expected this fall when the 1958 crops of corn and sorghum grain come to market in volume and processing of the record 1958 soybean crop gets underway.

Prices of oats and barley declined seasonally during July and the first half of August, but in recent weeks have regained part of their loss. The average price of No. 2 White oats at Minneapolis for the week ended September 5 was 60 cents per bushel, 4 cents lower than a year earlier and 8 cents below the seasonal high of last spring. The weekly average price of No. 3 barley at Minneapolis declined 13 cents per bushel from the first week in June to late August and early September when they were close to last year's level. Corn prices at Chicago declined about 5 cents per bushel in the last half of August. No. 3 Yellow at Chicago averaging $1.30 per bushel for the week ended September 5, 5 cents higher than a year earlier. In August, the price of corn was about average for this season relative to oats and barley prices in contrast to the unusually low corn prices of last winter (table 7).

Prices of most of the high-protein feeds have declined in recent weeks from high points reached in July and early August. The sharpest declines have been in the prices of soybean meal, meat meal and tankage which were $17 to $20 per ton lower at Chicago in early September than in late July. Moderate declines occurred in other oilseed meals. The recent drop in protein feed prices brought the index of prices of these feeds down 6 percent from July to August, but they remained 12 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices of meat meal and tankage continue unusually high compared with most other feeds, reflecting the strong demand for these feeds and smaller production this year than last. In the early part of the 1957-58 feeding year, soybean meal prices were lower than a year earlier, they advanced sharply in the spring and were much higher this summer than last. For the 11 months October-August soybean meal prices at Chicago averaged 10 percent higher than in the same period of 1956-57. In the first 2 weeks of September soybean meal prices at Chicago were 12 percent above a year ago, meat meal prices were up about 40 percent and fish meal prices at Buffalo were up about 14 percent.

Alfalfa meal prices are substantially lower this fall than last, reflecting ample supplies and lower demand. In early September, 17 percent dehydrated alfalfa meal at Kansas City was $35.50 per ton, nearly $15.00 lower than a year earlier. Wheat millfeeds were slightly lower in early September this year than last, while gluten feed prices were a little higher.

Operations Under the Payment-In-Kind Export Programs

From May 12, when the new export program became effective for corn, through September 5 bids had been accepted for the export of 55.2 million bushels. During August, bids were accepted on about 15 million bushels at export payments ranging from 11 to 22 cents per bushel, depending on the period the corn is to be exported.

The payment-in-kind program became effective July 1 for the other feed grains. During July and August bids were accepted for the export of about 14 million bushels of barley, 10 million bushels of sorghum grain and 1.5 million bushels of oats under the program.

Feed Grain Price Support Activity

Through August 25, 1958 farmers had placed 12.3 million bushels of 1958-crop oats, 13.8 million bushels of barley and 13.6 million cwt. of sorghum grain under the Government loan and purchase agreement program. In each case this was more than the total placed under price support through August 15, 1957 as shown in table 8, but the increase was due at least in part to the 10 additional days included in this year's report. These early indications point to another year of heavy price support activity.

Through August 25, 1958, farmers had resealed 16.9 million bushels of 1957-crop barley, 11.8 million bushels of oats, 1.7 million cwt. of sorghum grains and 2.7 million bushels of corn. Through August 25 farmers had delivered 30.7 million bushels of 1957 corn to CCC and redeemed 74.3 million bushels, 66.2 million of which was noncompliance corn. This left about 260 million of the 368 million bushels of 1957 corn placed under price support yet to be delivered or redeemed.

Table 8 .- Oats, barley and sorghum grain: Price supports and price support activity, 1957 and 1958

Grain	Unit	1957			1958		
		National average support price	Average price received by farmers August 15	Quantity placed under price support through August 15 1/	National average support price	Average price received by farmers August 15	Quantity placed under price support through August 25 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Mil.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil.
Oats	Bu.	.61	.58	9.0	.61	.54	12.3
Barley	Bu.	.95	.83	11.2	.93	.86	13.8
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.86	1.66	9.5	1.83	1.72	13.6

1/ Total quantity placed under loan and purchase agreement.

Table 9 .- Canadian oats and barley: Production, supplies and disappearance, average 1952-56, annual 1952-58

Marketing year beginning August	Acreage	Yield	Supply			August-July disappearance		
			Production	Carryover August 1	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Oats 1/				
Average 1952-56	10.8	39.2	423	116	539	363	36	399
1952	11.1	42.2	467	108	575	366	65	431
1953	9.8	41.4	407	144	551	354	71	425
1954	10.2	30.2	307	126	433	327	22	349
1955	11.2	36.5	408	84	492	369	4	373
1956	11.7	44.8	524	119	643	395	22	417
1957	11.0	34.5	381	226	607	422	2/30	452
1958	11.0	34.8	384	155	539			
				Barley				
Average 1952-56	8.7	28.7	250	108	358	148	90	238
1952	8.5	34.4	291	80	371	137	122	259
1953	8.9	29.4	262	112	374	134	94	228
1954	7.9	22.3	176	146	322	150	81	231
1955	9.9	25.4	252	91	343	163	69	232
1956	8.4	32.1	269	111	380	153	84	237
1957	9.4	23.0	216	143	359	159	2/82	241
1958	9.5	24.0	229	118	347			

1/ 34-pound bushel. 2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. Compiled from reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New Farm Bill Provides for Change In Feed Grain Program

The Agricultural Act of 1958 enacted by the Congress was signed into law by the President on August 28. The major provision of the law, as it affects feed grains, gives corn producers in the commercial area the opportunity to vote on discontinuing corn acreage allotments that have been a part of the Government agricultural program for over 20 years. Although not covered in the bill, the acreage reserve program also will be discontinued for corn and other basic crops. The Conservation Reserve program, however, will be continued and payments per acre have been raised under this program.

The law calls for a referendum of corn producers in the 1958 commercial corn area to be held not later than December 15 to determine whether producers favor: (a) A discontinuance of corn acreage allotments, with price supports for corn at 90 percent of the average price in the preceeding 3 calendar years, but not less than 65 percent of parity, or (b) a continuation of the present acreage allotment program with price supports to complying producers ranging from 75 to 90 percent of parity.

If a majority of the producers voting in the referendum favor the new program, the commercial corn area will not be established in 1959 or later years. The national average price support will be set at 90 percent of the average price during the 3 calendar years preceding the beginning of the corn marketing year, but not less than 65 percent of parity. The 3 year average price may be adjusted to offset the effect on price of any abnormal quantities of low grade corn marketed during the 3-year period. There will be no commercial area and supports to all corn producers will be based on this National average rate. In addition, price supports will be mandatory for oats, barley and sorghum grain in 1959 and later years. Support prices for these grains will be at levels determined by the Secretary to be fair in relation to the price support for corn, taking into consideration the relative feeding value of the grain and other factors specified in the Agricultural Act of 1949 (section 401 B). This is generally in line with the practice that has been followed by the Department in setting supports for these grains during the last several years. Under previous legislation, however, supports for these grains could be set at any level from 0 to 90 percent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

If in the referendum farmers vote to continue the present program acreage allotments will be in effect in the commercial area and the minimum price supports to corn producers complying with their allotments will continue between 75 to 90 percent of parity depending on the supply percentage.

If the new program is voted, the support rate for 1959 corn would be 90 percent of the average price received by farmers for corn during the 3 calendar years 1956, 1957 and 1958, but not less than 65 percent of parity. Neither of these levels can be determined exactly until all the basic data are available in 1959. Data so far available would indicate that the average price received by farmers for corn during the 3 calendar years will be around $1.25 to $1.28 per bushel. This includes an upward adjustment to allow for the price-depressing effect of the large quantities of poor quality corn marketed in 1957-58 and for corn placed under price support and delivered to CCC during the 3 year period. Ninety percent of the estimated average would be $1.12 to $1.15 per bushel.

The minimum support level based on 65 percent of the parity price will depend on changes in the effective parity price between now and next year. In 1959 the effective parity price for corn probably will be the modernized parity. The modernized parity price for corn in August was $1.72 per bushel, and 65 percent of this is $1.12 per bushel. The modernized parity in 1959 probably will be below the current level. The 1949-58 average price of corn as related to all prices of all farm products will be used in determining modernized parity in 1959. The price of corn in the calendar year 1958, which will be added to the period, will be much lower than the 1948 price which was influenced by the short crop of 1947. The actual level of the modernized parity price of corn, however, also will be influenced by changes in the parity index and changes in the 10-year average price of all agricultural commodities.

Canadian Supplies of Oats and Barley Smaller than Last Year

The 1958-59 supply of oats in Canada was estimated in August at 539 million bushels, 68 million less than last year, but about equal to the 1952-56 average. The barley supply of 347 million bushels is about 12 million bushels smaller than last year. While the 1958 crops were slightly above last year, smaller stocks were carried over (table 9). Both domestic use and exports of oats were higher in 1957-58 than in other recent years resulting in a total August-July disappearance of 452 million bushels, 13 percent above the 1952-56 average. Domestic use of barley also was above average but exports were smaller than most other recent years, giving a total barley disappearance only slightly higher than the 1952-56 average.

USE OF FATS IN PREPARED ANIMAL FEEDS

by
William R. Askew

A recent AMS report [1] indicates that extensive use of fats and oils is being made by the prepared animal feed industry. From data collected by the Bureau of the Census from 1,918 feed mixing plants for the calendar year 1956, it was found that the quantity of fats and oils used by these feed mixers in that year was slightly over 162,000 tons, more than double that of 1954.

---

[1] "Fats and Oils Consumption in Prepared Animal Feeds" by Harry O. Doty, Jr., AMS-252. Copies of this report are available from the Marketing Information Division, AMS, USDA.

The addition of fats to commercially prepared feeds has a number of advantages both for livestock and poultry producers and feed mixers. Among other things, it provides a concentrated source of energy that enables producers of feeds to increase the feed efficiency and nutritive value and to reduce the fiber content of livestock and poultry rations. They also improve the texture, appearance and palatability of feeds and they reduce dust and make feed easier to handle. Fats and oils are sometimes used to replace fat formerly supplied by oilseed meals since their fat content has generally been reduced, as a result of the new processing methods.

The cost of fats and oils relative to other sources of energy is an important factor in the demand for these ingredients. Before World War II, fats were generally priced much higher than carbohydrates, such as corn; little consideration was given to them as a feed ingredient. But after the war, fat prices began to drop. Housewives started shifting to synthetic detergents, and the purchases of animal fat by soap manufacturers decreased along with soap sales. At the same time, an expanded livestock slaughter greatly increased fat supplies. This increase coupled with a decrease in demand, resulted in prices of animal fats falling to such levels as to permit feed processors to use them in mixed feeds.

Feed mixers in the East North Central region used the largest percentage of fats and oils consumed by the mixed feed industry in 1956--22 percent. South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic regions used 20 and 16 percent, respectively. These three regions are important formula feed producers (table 10). The West North Central region, which is second to the East North Central in commercial feed production, used only 11 percent of the fats and oils consumed by the industry. The Pacific region is another significant mixed feed producer. It accounted for about 11 percent of total prepared animal feed production in 1956 but consumed less than 6 percent of the fats and oils. Fats and oils consumed in the other regions ranged from 11 percent of the total in the West South Central to less than 1 percent in the Mountain region.

There was more variation among regions in total quantity of fats and oils used than in quantity of mixed feed produced. This probably resulted from regional differences in the types of animal industries, the sizes and types of the mixed feed plants, and the availability and cost of fats and oils suitable for feeds.

No data were available on total quantity of fats and oils used in different types of feed, but there are indications that the greatest quantity goes into poultry feeds. Most commercial broiler feeds contain 2 to 3 percent of added fats and oils. An additional 2 to 3 percent of fat is included in the other ingredients used in those feeds. Some broiler feed processors have recently produced high fat formulas containing up to 10 percent added fats and oils. Poultry feed, excluding scratch feed, represents over half of the total mixed feeds produced. Most dry dog foods contain added fat, however, they represent only a small proportion of total mixed feed production. Little use of fats and oils has been made in the

Table 10.- Mixed feed: Production of feed and use of fats and oils, by regions, 1956

Region	Mixed feed production: Total	Mixed feed production: In plants adding fat	Fats and oils used	Fats and oils as proportion of ingredients used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent
New England	1,401	1,131	7.7	0.7
Middle Atlantic	3,502	2,920	25.1	.9
East North Central	5,632	4,812	35.2	.7
West North Central	5,212	3,660	18.4	.5
South Atlantic	3,614	2,530	31.6	1.2
East South Central	2,101	1,666	15.1	.9
West South Central	2,970	1,830	18.5	1.0
Mountain	616	288	1.3	.4
Pacific	2,970	1,727	9.2	.5
United States	2/28,018	20,564	162.1	.8

1/ In plants adding fat.

2/ Bureau of the Census inflated this figure about 3 percent to take into account establishments with shipments under $20,000 in the 1954 Census of Manufactures which were not included in the survey. The inflated figure was published in Bureau of the Census, Facts for Industry Production of Mixed Feeds in Manufacturing Establishments 1956, Series M20E-06, March 20, 1958.

Table 11.- Costs of tallow and cornmeal on the same productive energy basis

Year beginning October	Tallow: Price per pound 1/	Tallow: Price on a corn energy per bushel basis	Corn price per bushel 2/	Cornmeal from a bushel of corn 3/
	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1953	6.2	1.39	1.56	1.64
1954	7.0	1.51	1.49	1.57
1955	6.9	1.48	1.35	1.43
1956	7.1	1.53	1.34	1.42
1957				
October-December	8.0	1.72	1.20	1.28
January-March	7.6	1.64	1.16	1.24
April-June	7.4	1.60	1.34	1.42
July	7.6	1.64	1.36	1.44
August	7.6	1.64	1.35	1.43

1/ Inedible tallow prime, tanks, Chicago.

2/ No. 2 Yellow corn, Chicago.

3/ An allowance of 8 cents per bushel is made for grinding costs.

production of beef, dairy and hog feeds. Research under way indicates that returns derived from adding fats and oils to other prepared feeds may warrant their increased use in these feeds.

Almost three-quarters of the fats and oils added to feed was consumed by plants with annual mixing volumes of 50,000 tons and over. Current estimates indicate that two-thirds of the mixed feeds are produced in plants of this size. These plants can probably purchase and handle fats and oils more advantageously than would be possible in smaller plants. Plants mixing less than 10,000 tons of feed per year are estimated to produce about 10 to 15 percent of the total mixed feed. Plants in this class used only 7 percent of the total fats and oils consumed by the mixed feed industry.

Of the total ingredients that fats and oils comprise, the proportion varied considerably among regions (table 10). Plants in the South Atlantic region produced mixed feeds with the highest fat content, containing an average of 1.2 percent. Fat content of mixed feeds in the Mountain Region averaged only 0.4 percent. Large broiler producing areas are in the South Atlantic Region while livestock production in the Mountain Region is largely devoted to beef cattle. The average proportion of total ingredients accounted for by fats and oils, for all plants, was 0.8 percent. Proportions of fats and oils used in mixed feeds were above average in the West and East South Central regions and the Middle Atlantic region.

Inedible tallow and grease accounted for 92 percent of the fats and oils used in mixed feeds during the survey year, 1956. Numerous other animal, vegetable and marine oils, soapstocks, foots and fatty acids made up the remaining 8 percent.

The 162,000 tons of fats and oils used in feeds in 1956 accounted for only about 10 percent of the total consumption of non-food fats and oils. Several other industries, particularly those manufacturing soap and drying oil products, consumed much larger quantities of non-food fats and oils than the prepared feed industry used.

Since 1954 the Bureau of the Census has published data on fats and oils used by the mixed feed industry. Because of differences in coverage of responding establishments, these reports are not strictly comparable with the special industry-wide survey for 1956 conducted for AMS, or with data reported in the Census of Manufactures. However, they indicate the direction that fats and oils used by the mixed feed industry has taken since 1956. But some of the reported increase in use of these ingredients may reflect the better Census coverage of the mixed feed industry in recent years, as well as the expanding use of fats and oils. On the basis of these data, it seems probable that the mixed feed industry is using around 250,000 tons of fats and oils in the 1957-58 feeding year. This is almost 3 times what was used in 1954-55.

The productive energy of tallow has been reported at 5,756,000 calories per ton or approximately 2.6 times as great as that of cornmeal 2/. Table 11 shows the comparative cost of prime inedible tallow and of cornmeal. The price of tallow is reported for that quantity having the same productive energy as ground corn (or cornmeal) processed from a bushel of corn. The price of ground corn is based on the price of No. 2 Yellow corn because wholesale prices are not reported for cornmeal. An allowance of 8 cents per bushel has been added to the cost of the corn to provide for grinding costs. The composition and digestible nutrients of this grade of corn are assumed to be about equivalent to cornmeal. Such a comparison indicates that tallow has become more expensive relative to cornmeal since 1953-54. While the price of cornmeal has declined in recent years the price of tallow has been maintained at a level above the 1953-54 average. The continued expansion in the use of fats and oils appears to indicate that feed mixers are finding it worthwhile to pay a premium for animal fats above their value as a supplier of productive energy. The relatively higher price for fats, however, may be discouraging their use in prepared feed in such proportions as to make them a major source of energy in the ration.

Should the industry consume an estimated 250,000 tons of fats during 1957-58, the productive energy of the total would be the equivalent of approximately 23 million bushels of corn. The trend towards use of fats is expected to continue -- increasing livestock production and slaughter will give an upward trend in production, while declining fat consumption by the major fat consumers is anticipated. In the long run, however, use of fats and oils in feeds will be tied to the price of fats for feeding relative to prices of carbohydrates, development of new formulas based on nutritional research, and the relative importance of those feeds which make the greatest use of these ingredients.

Because of the growing importance of fats and oils in mixed feeds they are included in the statistical series of byproduct feeds consumed by livestock and in the feed concentrate balance table, page 5 of this issue. The data are based on the monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census, reports of the Census of Manufactures serving as a benchmark. Monthly data as reported by Census on use of these ingredients in prepared animal feeds from the time they were first collected by Census are shown in table 12. These data have been adjusted upward to reflect the level of use shown in the 1956 special survey. These data are shown here quarterly, converted to a tonnage basis as they will be used in the *Feed Situation*.

2/ *A Least-Cost Broiler Feed Formula*, USDA, Production Research Bul. 20, May 1958, page 6.

Table 12.- Fats and oils consumed in animal feeds, year beginning October 1954-57

Period	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Reported by Census 1/	Adjusted 2/	Reported by Census 1/	Adjusted 2/	Reported by Census 1/	Adjusted 2/	Reported by Census 1/	Adjusted 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons
October	11,000	---	13,160	---	23,292	---	28,658	---
November	11,000	---	12,758	---	23,104	---	28,946	---
December	12,000	---	12,904	---	22,820	---	28,628	---
Total	34,000	22.6	38,822	25.8	69,216	46.0	86,232	57.3
January	9,086	---	14,286	---	20,279	---	32,037	---
February	9,613	---	13,873	---	24,259	---	30,028	---
March	11,998	---	18,742	---	24,984	---	33,713	---
Total	30,697	20.4	46,901	31.2	69,522	46.2	95,778	63.7
April	12,814	---	18,909	---	25,202	---	34,022	---
May	12,588	---	19,957	---	26,438	---	34,963	---
June	14,148	---	21,435	---	25,740	---	33,472	---
Total	39,550	26.3	60,301	40.1	77,380	51.5	102,457	68.1
July	12,873	---	21,875	---	27,410	---	36,004	---
August	13,493	---	23,649	---	28,232	---		
September	13,695	---	22,137	---	25,657	---		
Total	40,061	26.7	67,661	45.0	81,299	54.1		
Annual	144,308	96.0	213,685	142.1	297,417	197.8		

1/ Monthly data reported by Bureau of Census (Facts for Industry) revised in line with annual survey.

2/ Adjusted to reflect level of usage shown in special survey on use of fats and oils in prepared animal feeds during calendar year 1956. This survey reported the use of fats to be 33 percent greater than that shown in the monthly data.

Table 13 .- Feed grains: Acreage, production and domestic supply, 1937-58

Year	Acreage planted 1/	Yield per acre 2/	Production total	Carryover 3/			Domestic supply
				Under price support	Other stocks	Total	
	Million acres	Tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
1937	154.3	.65	100.1	---	3.8	3.8	103.9
1938	150.7	.64	96.8	1.3	13.0	14.3	111.1
1939	150.1	.64	95.8	7.2	13.5	20.7	116.5
1940	150.1	.66	98.6	13.2	9.6	22.8	121.4
1941	150.6	.70	105.1	11.3	11.8	23.1	128.2
1942	157.5	.77	120.8	5.5	13.0	18.5	139.3
1943	162.2	.69	112.1	.4	17.4	17.8	129.9
1944	163.4	.71	116.7	.2	11.4	11.6	128.3
1945	153.4	.74	113.8	.3	14.6	14.9	128.7
1946	153.5	.80	123.0	---	10.9	10.9	133.9
1947	144.6	.65	94.1	.3	13.5	13.8	107.9
1948	149.7	.90	135.4	---	7.8	7.8	143.2
1949	147.6	.81	120.0	15.3	15.1	30.4	150.4
1950	151.3	.81	121.8	20.9	9.6	30.5	152.3
1951	143.6	.79	113.0	14.8	13.8	28.6	141.7
1952	139.1	.86	119.7	9.0	11.1	20.1	139.8
1953	140.7	.84	117.5	16.6	10.4	27.0	144.5
1954	155.5	.80	123.9	22.6	9.1	31.7	155.6
1955	157.8	.83	130.9	29.7	9.4	39.1	170.0
1956	147.1	.89	130.2	34.7	8.6	43.3	173.5
1957	153.0	.93	142.4	40.8	8.1	48.9	191.3
1958 4/	144.2	1.04	150.6	51.5	9.0	60.5	211.1

1/ Includes sorghum acreage harvested for grain.

2/ Changes in yield reflect changes in acreages of the four grains, as well as changes in yields of the individual grains.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grain on October 1; oats and barley on July 1.

4/ September 1 indications.

Table 14.- Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1948-58

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total 1/
	All purposes	For grain				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Average 1952-56	3,248,961	2,908,841	1,289,295	326,449	178,097	124,421
1948	3,605,078	3,307,038	1,450,186	315,537	131,384	135,397
1949	3,237,749	2,946,206	1,220,118	237,071	148,494	120,026
1950	3,074,914	2,764,071	1,369,199	303,772	233,536	121,834
1951	2,925,758	2,628,937	1,277,647	257,213	162,863	113,097
1952	3,291,994	2,980,793	1,217,433	228,168	90,741	119,672
1953	3,209,896	2,881,801	1,153,205	246,723	115,719	117,490
1954	3,057,891	2,707,913	1,409,601	379,254	235,295	123,865
1955	3,229,743	2,883,682	1,503,074	401,225	242,526	130,902
1956	3,455,283	3,090,016	1,163,160	376,873	206,205	130,177
1957 2/	3,402,832	3,060,485	1,308,360	435,695	561,977	142,406
1958 3/	3,588,766	4/	1,419,351	466,301	579,132	150,602

1/ Includes production of corn for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated September 1. 4/ Not yet available.

Table 15.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1950-58

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1952-56	108,776	15,522	124,298	108,267	95,157	1.31	1.14
1950	103,820	14,599	118,419	103,187	85,592	1.38	1.21
1951	109,502	15,232	124,734	109,598	90,175	1.38	1.22
1952	106,386	15,136	121,522	106,509	94,567	1.29	1.13
1953	108,245	15,013	123,258	107,617	95,664	1.29	1.12
1954	107,834	15,641	123,475	108,185	96,153	1.28	1.13
1955	112,737	15,290	128,027	111,499	96,036	1.33	1.16
1956	108,680	16,528	125,208	107,525	93,364	1.34	1.15
1957	121,402	17,683	139,085	112,604	92,905	1.50	1.21
1958 2/	118,471	26,481	144,952		94,000	1.54	

1/ Roughage consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 70, page 50, Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1958.

2/ Preliminary, based on indications in September.

Table 16.- Corn, oats and barley: Production by regions, average 1952-56, annual 1956-58

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn 1/			
Average 1952-56	115,331	1,231,244	1,369,244	220,574	273,550	39,018	3,248,961
1956	124,707	1,370,968	1,339,419	264,733	303,491	51,965	3,455,283
1957	100,826	1,221,086	1,524,374	215,329	277,705	63,512	3,402,832
1958 2/	127,008	1,240,716	1,539,806	292,889	327,209	61,138	3,588,766
				Oats			
Average 1952-56	60,541	416,210	627,133	53,571	79,966	51,874	1,289,295
1956	59,591	408,622	495,645	63,627	85,698	49,977	1,163,160
1957	71,695	366,605	674,666	49,641	86,288	59,465	1,308,360
1958 2/	69,009	447,829	717,104	45,409	86,771	53,229	1,419,351
				Barley			
Average 1952-56	10,537	13,100	117,431	10,272	10,066	165,043	326,449
1956	11,946	17,258	134,959	12,915	13,379	186,416	376,873
1957	11.241	14,668	139,160	11,060	18,264	241,302	435,695
1958 2/	12,810	15,640	186,659	12,251	27,860	211,081	466,301

1/ Production for all purposes.
2/ Indicated September 1.

Table 17.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, August average 1952-56, 1956, 1957 and May-August 1958

Item	August			1958			
	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	May	June	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 13 markets 1/	24,993	17,623	21,471	26,786	24,253	22,440	23,259
Oats, 13 markets 1/	24,131	22,268	25,265	3,987	6,533	14,915	32,517
Barley, 4 markets 2/	27,415	35,646	26,903	10,463	13,067	10,336	31,832

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 18 .- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, July and August 1958, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1956-57 season 3/	July 1957	1958			Oct. 1, 1956	Aug. 1, 1957	1958		
			May	June	July			June 1	July 1	Aug. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	7,509.3	583.0	759.2	669.6	714.7	111.3	129.0	104.7	82.3	61.3
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,289.3	58.5	81.4	55.7	59.5	140.9	251.8	182.7	162.2	112.5
Linseed cake and meal	575.5	54.2	29.8	25.8	18.6	11.8	36.5	29.4	23.9	15.3
Peanut cake and meal	62.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	1.9	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7
Copra cake and meal	113.3	9.3	10.8	10.0	9.2	1.3	.8	1.1	.8	.4
Total	10,550.0	708.7	884.5	764.2	804.6	267.2	421.3	319.4	271.2	191.2
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,010.5	78.5	85.2	77.6	82.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	236.5	25.0	22.4	23.4	25.0	3.8	3.9	2.6	3.6	4.3
Distillers' dried grains	290.3	11.9	23.1	17.7	11.4	2.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9
Wheat millfeeds	4,546.0	366.0	371.2	369.5	390.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	257.0	25.1	18.1	21.9	30.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,232.9	248.7	131.5	226.7	201.8	386.9	297.7	119.8	211.1	274.7
Fish meal and solubles	298.4	65.8	21.9	38.1	55.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	7.6	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.5	.5	.5

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1956-57 season 3/	June 1957	1958			1956-57 season 3/	July 1957	1958		
			April	May	June			May	June	July
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0.1	0	1.4	0	0	443.2	29.0	19.3	25.1	18.0
Cottonseed cake and meal	54.6	5.0	4.8	3.6	4.7	30.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Linseed cake and meal	2.5	.9	.8	1.4	1.5	42.7	.1	0	0	7.8
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	.8	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	66.6	4.9	6.7	4.7	7.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	123.8	10.8	13.7	9.7	13.5	531.1	30.1	19.5	25.2	26.0
Wheat millfeeds	108.0	6.1	11.0	12.7	8.2	25.6	3.9	6.3	6.0	8.8
Fish meal and solubles	81.8	7.7	10.9	9.5	7.5	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	6.1	.6	1.7	1.0	.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	920	60	69	491	357	183,735	12,234	13,143	12,125	14,162
Oats, including oatmeal	16,799	2,176	777	3,037	1,982	27,293	1,411	4,131	2,688	3,313
Barley, including malt	26,542	1,524	1,921	3,005	1,441	61,842	4,460	10,382	9,601	14,423
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	22,239	3,626	7,990	4,727	10,262

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1956-57 season 3/	1957		1958			
		June	July	April	May	June	July
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing	139,806	11,473	11,661	12,064	12,139	12,053	11,732
Distilled spirits and alcohol	28,724	2,215	1,201	2,723	2,293	1,742	5/
Barley							
Malt liquors	76,990	6,926	7,688	6,336	7,346	8,149	5/
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,205	401	214	586	491	355	5/

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Not available at the time of the preparation of this report.

LIST OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS ON FEEDS

Partial list of those released in recent years

Feed Crop Production and Harvesting

Corn Production, Farmers Bul. 2073, Sept. 1954

Harvesting Corn for Grain, Stat. Bul. 129, 1953

Harvesting Small Grains and Soybeans and Methods of Saving Straw, BAE FM 91, March 1952

A Method of Economic Analysis Applied to Nitrogen Fertilizer Rate Experiments on Irrigated Corn, Tech. Bul. 1141, 1956

Substituting Fertilizer for Land in Growing Corn, ARS 43-63, Nov. 1957

Fertilizer Use and Crop Yields in the United States, Agri. Hand. 68, 1954

The Culture and Use of Sorghums for Forage, Farmers' Bul. 1844, 1955

Harvesting the Silage Crops, Stat. Bul. 128, 1953

Silage from 1955 Crops--Harvesting - Storing - Preserving, ARS-AMS Stat. Bul. 217, Sept. 1957

Harvesting Hay and Straw and Use of Balers, BAE, F.M. 107, June 1953

Grass Crops in Conservation Farming, Farmers' Bul. 2080, May 1955

Storage and Transportation

Storage of Small Grains and Shelled Corn on the Farm, Farmers' Bul. 2009, Sept. 1949

Handling and Storing Soft Corn on the Farm, Farmers' Bul. 1976, May 1954

Storing of Ear Corn on the Farm, North Central States, Farmers' Bul. 2076, Feb. 1955

You Can Store Grain Safely on the Farm, Farmers' Bul. 2071, 1954

Mechanical Drying of Corn on the Farm, Cir. 839, 1950

Changing Grain Storage Costs, FCA Cir. 151, April 1953

Where and How Much Cash Grain Storage for Indiana Farmers, FCA 68, April 1952

Losses from Quality Deterioration and Shrinkage of Corn Resealed on Iowa Farms, AMS 166, March 1957

Losses from Shrinkage and Quality Deterioration of Corn Stored in Country Elevators and at Bin Sites in Iowa, AMS 173, April 1957

Costs of Storing Reserve Stocks of Corn in Country Elevators, at Bin Sites and on Farms, MRR 93, June 1955

Aeration of Grain in Commercial Storage, MRR 178, 1957

Factors to be Considered in Locating, Planning and Operating Country Elevators, MRR 23, June 1952

The Transportation and Handling of Grain by Motortruck in the Southwest, AMS 175, Reissued April 1957

Grain Traffic on the Mississippi River, Marketing and Transportation Situation, April 1953

Supply, Demand and Price Analyses

The Demand and Price Structure for Corn and Total Feed Concentrates, Tech. Bul. 1061, 1952

Statistical Analyses Relating to the Feed-Livestock Economy, Tech. Bul. 1070, 1953

The Demand and Price Structure for Oats, Barley and Sorghum Grain, Tech. Bul. 1080 1953

The Demand and Price Structure for Byproduct Feeds, Tech. Bul. 1183, August 1958

Feed Grains and Hay: Differences Between Early-Season and Final Estimates of Supply and Demand Factors Used in Making Forecasts, AMS 129, July 1956

A Least-Cost Broiler Feed Formula, ARS-AMS 20, May 1958. Cooperation with Pennsylvania Agri. Exp. Station

Effects of Acreage Allotment Programs, ARS 43-47, December 1957

Feed Processing, Marketing and Utilization

The Mixed-Feeds Industry, MRR 38, May 1953

The Changing Pattern of Capital Expenditures in the Feed Milling Industry, AMS 54, June 1955

Costs of Operating Selected Feed Mills as Influenced by Volume, Services and Other Factors, MRR 79, February 1955

Cost Standards for a Model Stationary Custom Feed Mill for the Midwest, AMS 215, November 1957

Case Study of Labor Costs and Efficiencies in Warehousing Formula Feeds, MRR 205, November 1957

Inventory Policies of Feed Mills, AMS 70, September 1955

Feed Bags - Kinds, Costs and Problems, FCS Cir. 2, April 1954

Delivering Feed in Bulk, FCS 3, 1954

Getting Your Feed in Bulk, FCS Info. 1, 1955

Hundredweight or Bushel - As a Trading Unit for Grain, MRR 168, April 1957

Grain Grading Primer, Misc. Pub. 740, 1957

Official Grain Standards of the United States, SRA-AMS 177, June 1957

The Test Weight Per Bushel of Grain: Methods of Use and Calibration of the Aparatus, Cir. 921, 1953

Oat Identification and Classification, Tech. Bul. 1100, April 1955

Fats and Oils Consumption in Prepared Animal Feeds, AMS 252, May 1958

Use of Antibiotics, Other Drugs and Vitamin B_{12} at Low Levels in Formula Feeds, AMS 120, May 1956

Marketing Molasses for Livestock Feed, MRR 132, September 1956

Marketing Molasses in the Feed-Mixing Industry, MRR 174, May 1957

Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909-55, Stat. Bul. 215

Rations Fed to Milk Cows, 1954, January 1955 (Statistics for later years issued regularly in March issue of "Milk Production")

Feeding Cattle for Beef, Farmers' Bul. 1549, 1955

Feeding Cottonseed Products to Livestock, Farmers' Bul. 1179, 1955

Ingredients in the Modern Broiler Diet, ARS 22-25, May 1956

Better Feeding of Livestock, Farmers' Bul. 2052, August 1952

Relative Use of Feeds for Livestock, Including Pastures, by States, Stat. Bul. 153, 1955

Grain and Feed Statistics through 1957, Stat. Bul. 159, March 1958

INDEX OF TABLES

Feed Supplies and Utilization

	Page	Table number
Feed concentrate balance, total and per animal unit, 1953-58	5	2
Feed grains, supplies and utilization, 1952-58	6	3
Feed grains, acreage, production and domestic supply, 1937-58	23	13
Feed grain production, United States, 1948-58	24	14
Corn, oats and barley, production by regions, 1956-58	25	16
Production, stocks, foreign trade and processing byproduct feeds and feed grains, July and August 1958	26	18
Tankage and meat meal production, 1955-57	9	5
Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, 1950-58	24	15
Hay production, by regions, 1957 and 1958	9	4

Prices and Price Supports

Statistical summary: Prices, indexes and price ratio	2	1
Feed grains: Comparison of average prices per 100 pounds received by farmers, 1955-58	12	7
Feed grains: Average prices August 15, support prices and price support activity, 1957 and 1958	15	8
Hay prices, by regions, 1957 and 1958	9	4
Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds by weeks, May-September, 1957 and 1958	11	6

Market Receipts

Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, May-August, 1958	25	17

Fats and Prepared Feeds

Mixed feed production and use of fats by regions, 1956	19	10
Comparative costs of tallow and cornmeal, 1953-58	19	11
Fats and oils consumed in feeds, 1954-57	22	12

Foreign Supplies

Canadian oats and barley, production, supplies and disappearance, 1952-58	15	9

U. S. D. A. Technical Bulletin No. 1183 - The Demand and Price Structure for Byproduct Feeds - has recently been released. Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

The next issue of the Feed Situation is scheduled for release on November 6.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.